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NEW ONCIDERINI FROM SANTA ROSA NATIONAL PARK, COSTA RICA (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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Abstract.—*Oncideres santarosae* and *Lochmaeocles tessellatus costaricae* are described as new from Costa Rica. Known hosts are listed and a dorsal view figure of *O. santarosae* is provided.

A collection of Cerambycidae from Santa Rosa National Park, Costa Rica was made available for study by D. H. Janzen. Among the material were two undescribed girdlers of the tribe Onciderini. These are described below to make the names available for ecological studies.

Carolyn Tibbetts is gratefully acknowledged for preparing the illustration.

Oncideres santarosae, new species
Fig. 1

Description. Male: Form moderate sized, cylindrical, tapering posteriorly behind middle; integument reddish brown, head, pronotum, and antennae darker brown; pubescence fine, appressed, grayish and brown-orange. Head with front quadrate, bordered by longitudinal, slightly curved carinae, median carina shallow; punctures minute, dense; genae slightly shorter than lower eye lobe; pubescence thin on front, dense on vertex and sides, dense pubescence grayish and brownish intermixed, vertex usually with two longitudinal darker brown vittae; antennal tubercles strongly projecting forward and slightly inward; antennae slightly longer than body, scape short, globose, second and third segments thickened, remaining segments gradually becoming thinner, basal three segments dark brownish, remaining segments usually darker at apical one-half, basal segments moderately densely, rather coarsely pubescent, outer segments finely, densely clothed with short, pale, appressed pubescence, basal segments with a few, very short, black, suberect setae beneath. Pronotum broader than long, sides with a small acute tubercle behind middle; disk with a rounded glabrous callus behind middle, transverse rugosities present before median callus and behind shallow apical sulcus; small glabrous, seta-bearing punctures present around lateral tubercles, punctures obsolete elsewhere; pubescence dense, appressed, usually brownish apically and grayish basally; prosternum narrow, densely pale pubescent, coxae prominent, obtusely tuberculate internally near apex, intercoxal process arcuate; meso- and metasternum densely pale pubescent, mesosternal process abruptly declivous. Elytra about twice as long as broad; base obtusely gibbose on each side; large, glabrous asperites present behind basal margin, becoming smaller, sparser, and less elevated toward basal one-third; punctures behind middle smaller, glabrous, rather sparse, each bearing a short pale seta; pubescence short, appressed, brownish and grayish variegated, base with an indistinct transverse brownish fascia, middle

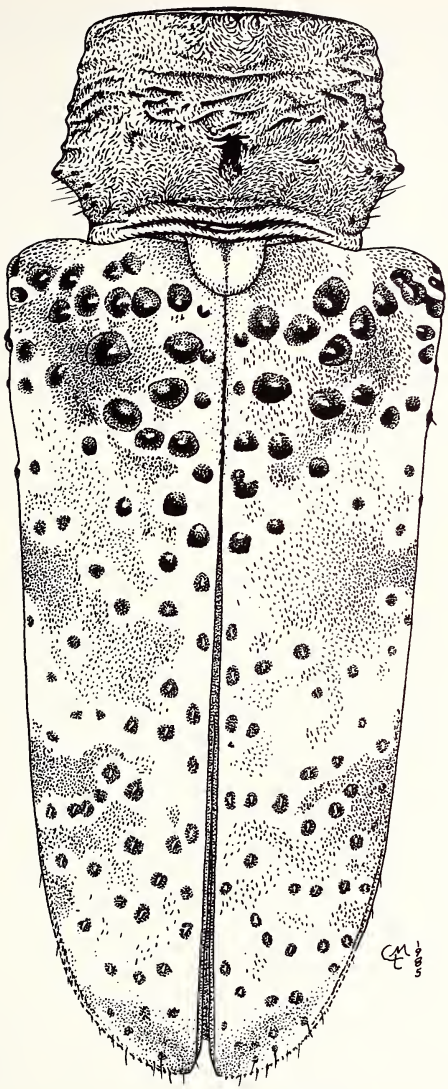

Fig. 1. Pronotum and elytra of *Oncideres santarosae* Chemsak, ♂.

with vague oblique fasciae not attaining suture, apical one-third with a transverse brownish fascia; apices rounded. Scutellum uniformly gray pubescent. Legs short, femora clavate, profemora rugose beneath; pubescence brownish and gray variegated, tibiae and tarsi usually darker. Abdomen uniformly grayish pubescent; last sternite emarginate at apex. Length, 18–20 mm.

Female: Form similar, more robust. Head with antennal tubercles not strongly

projecting; antennae shorter than body, scape not robust, third segment not thickened, arcuate. Legs with femora less robust, profemora not rugose beneath. Abdomen with last sternite medially impressed. Length, 18–22 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from Santa Rosa National Park, Guanacaste Prov., Costa Rica, June 17–19, 1980, July 16–18, 1980 (D. H. Janzen, W. Hallwachs). Paratypes (Essig Museum and D. H. Janzen), all from the type locality as follows: 2 males, 1 female, June 8–13, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 female, July 1–3, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 female 1980 (Janzen); 1 male, November 7–9, 1979 (Janzen); 2 females, 1979 (Janzen); 1 female, 1981 (Janzen).

Diagnosis. The combination of the prominently projecting antennal tubercles and thickened third antennal segment of males, the large, glabrous asperites and the transverse brownish fasciae of the elytra makes this species distinctive.

The coloration of the pubescence varies from brown-orange to dark brown and the sides of the mesosternum and an anterior patch on the metepisternum are frequently brownish.

D. H. Janzen (pers. comm.) reports that this species works high up in the trees of *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sargent, cutting off large branches.

Lochmaeocles tessellatus costaricae, new subspecies

Description. Form and size of *L. tessellatus tessellatus* (Thomson). Elytra basally punctate, rarely with a few small, glabrous asperites; pubescence consisting of fewer orangish rounded patches near base and toward apex, patches rather uniform in size, smaller patches usually lacking; disk tending to be densely pubescent between orange patches. Scutellum usually brownish pubescent medially. Length 16–27 mm.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from Santa Rosa National Park, Guanacaste Prov., Costa Rica, December 21–24, 1979, July 1–3, 1979 (D. H. Janzen). Paratypes, all from the type locality as follows: 1 female, May 2–11, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 male, May 12–14, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 female, May 18–22, 1978 (Janzen); 1 male, May 26–28, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 male, June 9–14, 1978 (Janzen); 1 female, June 20–24, 1978 (Janzen); 2 females, June 27–30, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, 1 female, July 1–3, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, July 4–6, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 male, July 11–17, 1981 (Janzen and Hallwachs); 1 male, July 16–18, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, July 19–21, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, July 22–24, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, July 25–27, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, December 15–17, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, 1 female, December 21–24, 1979 (Janzen); 1 male, December 30–31, 1980 (Janzen and Hallwachs). Additional specimens, not paratypical, include 1 male, 1 female, La Pacifica, 4 km NW Canas, Guanacaste Prov., May 29, 1973 (F. Cordero); 1 female, Managua, Nicaragua, May 1953 (Swain); 1 female, 8.6 mi W Managua, June 18, 1972 (R. R. and M. E. Murray).

Diagnosis. The absence of basal asperites and reduced numbers of orange patches of the elytra separate this subspecies from the typical one occurring from Panama southward. *L. t. costaricae* has a tendency to be grayish pubescent between the rounded patches. Variation within the type series is expressed in the amount and

color of the ground pubescence. The irregular, median, white maculae are often reduced.

According to D. H. Janzen (pers. comm.) adults of *L. t. costaricae* girdle large stems of *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (Jacq.) Griseb. and less commonly, *Pithecellobium saman* at Santa Rosa National Park in Costa Rica.

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